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TRUMAN ISSUES DETAILS REGARDING ATOMIC BOMB

Revealed 16 Hours After Attack On Hiroshima—Attlee Tells Britain's Role

Sixteen hours after the first atomic bomb was dropped on the populous city of Hiroshima, President Truman revealed for the first time the existence of the atomic bomb and declared that the new weapon was more powerful, than 20,000 tons of TNT. The President revealed that the research work had been carried out through Anglo-American cooperation first in Britain then later in the United States and that the whole process was veiled in strict secrecy.

The President also revealed that the new atomic bomb carried more than "2,000,000 times the blast power of the British 'Grand Slam' which is the largest bomb ever yet used in the history of warfare."

Declaring that it had been the accepted belief of scientists that it was theoretically possible to release atomic energy but that no one knew any practical method of doing it, Truman declared that by 1942 he had known that the Germans were working feverishly to find a way to add atomic energy to the other engines of war, but they failed.

Carried Out in U.S.

The President declared that since America held a large number of scientists of distinction and tremendous industrial and financial resources necessary for the project, and since laboratory work and production plants would be out of reach of enemy bombing contrary to Britain who was exposed to constant air attack and was still threatened with the possibility of invasion, Churchill and President Roosevelt agreed that it was more advisable to carry on the project in the United States.

"We now have two great plants and many lesser works diverted to the production of atomic power," Truman revealed. "Employment during the peak of construction numbered 125,000 men and over 65,000 individuals are even now engaged in operating the plants."

Referring to the secrecy adopted during the project, the President disclosed that few workers have worked for two and a half years, but few knew what they have been producing. "They see great quantities of material going in and they see nothing coming out of these plants for the physical size of the explosive charge is exceedingly small."

The President declared that $2,000,000,000 had been spent on the "greatest scientific gamble in history."

Britain's Role Revealed

Prime Minister Attlee in a statement from 10 Downing Street on the night of August 6 said "The problem of release of energy by atomic fission have been solved and an atomic bomb has been dropped on Japan by the United States Army Air force.

Declaring that President Truman and War Secretary Stimson had described the nature and vast implications of this new discovery, Attlee gave the account of the part Britain played.

By the year 1939, he stated, it had become widely recognized among the scientists of many nations that the release of energy by atomic fission was a possibility, but that the problems which remained to be solved before that possibility could be turned into practical achievement were manifold and immense. Nevertheless, potentialities of the project were so great that Britain thought it right that research should be carried out.

By the summer of 1941, Attlee declared, it was reported that there was a reasonable chance that the atomic bomb could be produced before the end of the war and at the end of August, 1941, Lord Cherwell had reported substantial progress. General responsibility for the scientific research carried on under various technical committees lay with the then Lord President of the Council, Sir John Anderson.

Project Is Coordinated

On October 11, 1941, President Roosevelt suggested that any extended efforts be coordinated and accordingly all British and American efforts were joined and a number of British scientists concerned proceeded to the United States.

Attlee declared that complete secrecy guarded all these activities, but it was decided that Great Britain was within easy range of the German bombers and the risk of raiders from the sea or air could not be ignored. The United States had been free from these dangers and the decision was taken to build full-scale production plants in America.

The main practical effort and virtually the whole of its prodigious cost now fell upon the United States authorities who were assisted by a number of British scientists.

Attlee disclosed that every effort was made by the British intelligence service and by the air force to locate in Germany anything resembling the project bring created in the United States.

In conclusion Prime Minister Attlee declared. "We must indeed pray that these awful agencies will be made to conduce to peace among nations and that instead of wreaking measureless havoc upon the entire globe they may become a perennial fountain of world prosperity."

Gen. Anami Kills Self To Atone for Failure, War Ministry Bares

War Minister General Korechika Anami killed himself at his official residence Tuesday evening to express his sincere regret to His Majesty the Emperor for not having been able to fulfil his duty in assisting His Imperial Majesty, it was anounced by the War Ministry on Wednesday.

POLITICAL BODY STRESSES NATION'S RECONSTRUCTION

Exhorts People to Face Coming Trials With New Hope And Courage

In a public statement, the Dai Nippon Seijikai urged the people to bear the great trials lying ahead and strive for the peaceful reconstruction of the Empire. The statement follows:

"Receiving the Imperial Rescript, we are overwhelmed with great sorrow, and we do not know what to do. The brave and patriotic war efforts made by our officers and men that had even made the Gods weep, and also the efforts of the people behind the guns have not been effective.

"The responsibility of the people of the Empire to the Imperial Family and to the Imperial Forefathers surely deserves thousands of deaths. But the Imperial Rescript has already been issued, and the course of the Empire is fixed. For the people there is no way but to stop fighting under the Imperial Decision, and devote themselves solely to the task of postwar reconstruction. There is no need to say that the future road of the Empire will be thorny, but the prosperity of the Imperial Family and the life of the Japanese race are both eternal.

"The people should renew their spirit, reveal in culture and industry the strength they had shown in the war, and thus contribute to world progress with the morality and culture of the Empire. Though the situation has come to such a pass, to end the war with this reserve strength still left must be regarded as the gift of numerous brave officers and men who offered their lives to the Throne and Empire under the August virtue of His Majesty the Emperor.

"We pledge ourselves that together with the people, we will bear the great trial that the Gods have imposed on us, and proceed bravely for the peaceful reconstruction of the Empire with new hope and courage."

JAPANESE IN MOSCOW SAFE

Embassy Staff Members Staying at Envoy Sato's Residence

Staff members of the Japanese Embassy in Moscow and newspaper correspondents are staying temporarily at the official residence of Naotake Sato, Japanese Ambassador to the Soviet Union, and the Embassy building, it is reported by a Domei dispatch from Stockholm dated August 13, quoting a Moscow report.

However, freedom of action is allowed to all of them, and they are free to purchase foodstuffs as formerly. The use of telephones is also allowed, but radio sets and arms have been confiscated.

DeGaulle to Visit U.S.

President Truman announced on August 13 that French President General Charles de Gaulle is scheduled to arrive at Washington on August 22, according to a Lisbon dispatch to Domei quoting a Washington report.

Truman, Wei Confer

President Truman conferred with Chungking Ambassador to Washington Wei Tao-ming on August 13, it is reported from Lisbon to Domei, quoting a Washington dispatch.

NOTES SENT BY JAPAN, ALLIES' REPLY REVEALED

Final Japanese Communication Accepting Potsdam Declaration Dispatched August 14

The Japanese Government on August 10 informed the United States, Britain, Soviet Union and China that it was prepared to accept the Potsdam Declaration under the understanding that the declaration "does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler."

The answer by the four nations was received on August 13 whereupon the Japanese Government studied the answer with extreme care. The Imperial Decision was sought and on August 14 a note was sent that it would be completely accepted.

The texts of the notes exchanged between the Japanese Government and the United States, Britain, Soviet Union and China follow:

Note of the Japanese Government regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam declaration.

In obedience to the gracious command of His Majesty the Emperor who, ever anxious to enhance the cause of world peace, desires earnestly to bring about an early termination of hostilities with a view to saving mankind from the calamities to be imposed upon them by further continuation of the war. the Japanese Government asked several weeks ago the Soviet Government with which neutral relations then prevailed, to render good offices in restoring peace vis-a-vis the enemy Powers. Unfortunately, these efforts in the interest of peace having failed, the Japapnese Government, in conformity with the August Wish of His Majesty to restore the general peace and desiring to put an end to the untold sufferings entailed by war as quickly as possible, have decided upon the following:

The Japanese Government are ready to accept the terms enumerated in the Joint Declaration which was issued at Potsdam on July 26, 1945 by the heads of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain and China, and later subscribed to by the Soviet Government, with the understanding that the said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler.

The Japanese Government hope sincerely that this understanding is warranted and desire keenly that an explicit indication to that effect will be speedily forthcoming.

August 10th, the 20th year of Showa.

Answer of the United States Government to the Japanese Government on behalf of the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and China dated August 11, 1945.

With regard to the Japanese Government's message accepting the terms of the Potsdam Proclamation but containing the statement with the understanding that said declaration does not comprise any demand which prejudices the prerogatives of His Majesty as a sovereign ruler, our position is as follows:

From the moment of surrender, the authority of the Emperor and the Japanese Government to rule the state shall be subject to the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers, who will take such steps as he deems proper to effectuate the surrender terms.

The Emperor will be required to authorize and ensure the signature by the Government of Japan and the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters of the surrender terms necessary to carry out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and shall issue his commands to all the Japanese military, naval and air authorities and to all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, and to surrender their arms and to issue such other orders as the Supreme Commander may require to give effect to the surrender terms.

Immediately upon the surrender, the Japanese Government shall transport prisoners of war and civilian internees to places of safety as directed where they can quickly be placed aboard Allied transports.

The ultimate form of government of Japan shall, in accordance with the Potsdam Declaration, be established by the freely expressed will of the Japanese people.

The armed forces of the Allied Powers will remain in Japan until the purposes set forth in the Potsdam Declaration are achieved.

Communication of the Japanese Government of August 14, 1945 addressed to the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China.

With reference to the Japanese Government's Note of August 10 regarding their acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration and the reply of the Governments of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China sent by American Secretary of State Byrnes under the date of August 11, the Japanese Government have the honor to communicate to the Governments of the four Powers as follows:

1. His Majesty the Emperor has issued an Imperial Rescript regarding Japan's acceptance of the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration.
2. His Majesty the Emperor is prepared to authorize and ensure the signature by His Government and the Imperial General Headquarters of the necessary terms for carrying out the provisions of the Potsdam Declaration. His Majesty is also prepared to issue his commands to all the military, naval, and air authorities of Japan and all the forces under their control wherever located to cease active operations, to surrender arms, and to issue such other orders as may be required by the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces for the execution of the above-mentioned terms.

Benevolent Words of Imperial Solicitude Bring Tears to Leaders at Epochal Meet

With the appearance of the cruel new weapon, the atomic bomb, the united efforts of the Japanese people for the prosecution of the war have been nullified. The powerful destructive power of the atomic bombs which were dropped on the city of Hiroshima on August 6 and on Nagasaki city on August 9, brought about a basic change in the process of the war. All the officers and men at the front and the people on the home front who are imbued with the fierce fighting spirit of the Special Attack Units had to change their ways of fighting, as a result of the use of this super-explosive. All the Japanese cities faced a grave situation of being reduced to ashes and many more harmless Japanese people exposed to the menace of being wantonly killed by the new bombs. It was at this critical moment that His Majesty the Emperor was benevolent enough to have caused His Government to adopt necessary measures to stop the war.

Since August 9, a series of meetings by the Supreme War Conference and extraordinary Cabinet sessions had been held daily for the purpose of devising necessary measures to protect the fundamental political set-up of Japan and to preserve the integrity and honor of the Japanese nation. The wholehearted efforts of Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki and all Cabinet members under him as well as other high Government and military officers had been concentrated on the measures.

A very important and historic conference was held in the Imperial Palace at 11 a.m. on August 14 in the August presence of His Majesty the Emperor. All the Cabinet Ministers and other key persons were present. Attended by His Chief Aide-de-Camp, General Shigeru Hasunuma, His Imperial Majesty made His appearance. In addition to the Cabinet Ministers, four other high Cabinet officials, namely, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, the Director-General of the Legislative Bureau, the President of the Board of Information, and the Director-General of the Coordinated Planning Board, were also there. Lieutenant-General Masao Yoshizumi, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry and Vice Admiral Zenshiro Hoshina, Director of the Naval Affairs Bureau of the Navy Ministry, also were present as Government officials.

The Privy Council was represented by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Council.

The Military Command was represented by General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Naval General Staff.

When all these officers took their seats, the Conference began. Opinions were expressed by them as to the decision of the final attitude of Japan concerning the reply sent by the Allied Nations. It is with awe and trepidation to say that His Imperial Majesty calmly listened to the opinions expressed by His officers out of their truest sincerity of loyalty and mind to save the Empire.

It is reported that His Imperial Majesty was gracious enough to say the following at the Conference:

"As a result of carefully pondering over the general trends of the world as well as Japan's situation. We should like to carry on the policy as has been already fixed, by enduring the unendurable and suffering what is insufferable to atone Ourselves before the hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors and to save the millions of Our subjects. You may have opinions of your own, but the answer of the Allied Nations, We believe, recognizes the sovereignty of the Emperor and you all should understand this as We believe. Whatever may happen to Us, We cannot stand to see the nation suffer from further hardships."

All those in attendance, upon hearing these benevolent Imperial Words, burst into tears in spite of the August presence. This historic Conference came to an end at noon. Prime Minister Suzuki and all other Cabinet Ministers retired to the Prime Minister's official residence, where they further met together three times, and went through the necessary procedures for making known to the entire nation the policy adopted by the Government.

KILLED IN HIROSHIMA RAID

4 Prominent Government Officials Die in August 6 Bombing

Isei Otsuka, Governor-General of the Chugoku Regional Administrative District, was killed on August 6 in the enemy atomic bomb raid on Hiroshima. He was 61 years of age.

Mr. Otsuka hailed from Kumamoto Prefecture and upon graduating from the Political Science Department of Tokyo Imperial University in 1909, became chief secretary of the Metropolitan Police Board. During his career he was chief of the prefectural police in Tokushima, Miyagi and Kanagawa Prefectures and later secretary of the Home Ministry.

In the same air raid, Kunio Kawamoto, chief secretary of the Chugoku Government-General, Mayor Senkichi Awaya of Hiroshima and Tadashi Yoshida, Director of the Communications Bureau in Hiroshima were also killed, it was announced on August 12 by the prefectural authorities. Takero Akiyoshi, Chief of the Internal Affairs Section of the Hiroshima Prefectural Government is still missing, it is further revealed.

REALIZE AUGUST WISHES, HOME MINISTER URGES

Issues Statement on Imperial Rescript; Asks for Peace, Order, Unity

Urging the whole people to live up to the August Wishes of His Majesty the Emperor, by maintaining peace, order, and unity, and by devoting themselves to the reconstruction of national power, Home Minister Motoki Abe issued the following statement in connection with the proclamation of the Imperial Rescript:

"The Imperial Rescript was proclaimed today. I have no words with which to beg forgiveness of His Majesty the Emperor, and I am sorry for the whole people who have so far exerted their strenuous efforts.

"The Gracious Wishes of His Imperial Majesty to safeguard and maintain the structure of the Imperial State and the deep benevolence shown for His subjects fill us with trepidation. We must devote ourselves by offering both our spirit and body to the quick reconstruction of national power, by maintaining order and unity, thereby living up to the August Wishes of His Majesty the Emperor. Should the unity of the people be relaxed and peace and order disturbed at this moment, a serious and irrecoverable situation would be brought about.

"We may face in the future hardships and difficulties which we cannot foresee at present. I earnestly hope that the people, by keeping on intimate terms with one another, by observing morality, by enduring privation and hardships, by helping one another, and by maintaining unity with the Government, will be enabled to pass through the present difficulties.

"I firmly believe in the loyalty and strength of the Yamato race—qualities which have been cultivated during the last 3,000 years. Whatever difficulties we may encounter, we, the entire nation as one body, determine to march courageously toward the construction of our future by promoting the strength of our race, thereby safeguarding and maintaining the eternal prosperity of the Imperial Throne."

Saga Police Chief Killed

Sadakuni Okuma, Chief of the Saga Prefectural Police Department, was killed during the enemy air raid on Saga City on August 12, while he was engaged in traffic control.

CONFERENCES LEADING TO PEACE DESCRIBED

Various Meetings Held Here From August 9 to 14 When Decision Was Made

The following describes what took place at the Supreme War Conferences, Extraordinary Cabinet Meetings and other important conferences during the period from August 9 to 14, resulting finally in the establishment of world peace:

August 9:

In the face of a new situation arising out of the employment by the American air force of the atomic bombs against Japan and the Soviet Union's participation in the war against Japan, a Supreme War Conference was held in the Imperial Palace from 10:30 a.m. till 1:30 p.m. The conference was resumed at 2:30 p.m. and lasted till 5:30 p.m. This was followed by an Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting which was convoked at the official residence of the Prime Minister at 6:30 and lasted till 10:10 p.m. At the meeting Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki listened to the views of the Cabinet Ministers.

As a result of these meetings, a Conference in the Imperial Presence was held in the Imperial Palace at 11:55 p.m. lasting till 3 a.m. on the following day. This conference was attended by Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, General Yoshijiro Umezu, Chief of the Army General Staff, Admiral Soemu Toyoda, Chief of the Navy General Staff, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki, War Minister General Korechika, Anami, Navy Minister Admiral Mitsumasa Yonai and Foreign Minister Shigenori, Togo.

At this council the decision was reached to accept the Potsdam Declaration.

Another Extraordinary Cabinet Meeting was opened at the official residence of the Prime Minister at 3:10 a.m. until 4 a.m.

August 10:

A conference of senior statesmen was opened at the official residence of the Prime Minister at 1 p.m. till 2:50 p.m. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was held at 2 p.m. till 4.30 p.m. in which the Cabinet Ministers examined the manner in which the decision would be made public.

August 11:

At 7 a.m. the notification was made through the Swiss Government of the acceptance of the Potsdam Declaration. The President of the Board of Information issued a statement. War Minister General Anami issued a proclamation to the Army.

August 12: On the basis of a telegram from the enemy side, Prime Minister Suzuki proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 2:05 p.m. and stayed there till 2:44 p.m. An extraordinary Cabinet meeting was opened at 3 p.m. till 5:30 p.m. at the official residence of the Prime Minister. At the meeting the Cabinet Ministers exchanged their views frankly and thoroughly on the telegram from the enemy side.

On the other hand, a conference of the Imperial Princes was held in the Imperial Palace at 3 p.m. till 5 p.m.

Those who proceeded to the Imperial Palace in succession included General Umezu, Chief of the General Staff, who proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 8:20 a.m. Admiral Toyoda, Chief of the Navy General Staff, at 9:04 a.m. Foreign Minister Togo at 11 a.m. Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, President of the Privy Council, at 1:47 p.m. and Prime Minister Suzuki at 2:05 p.m.

August 13:

Receiving the formal reply of the Allied nations at 8 a.m, the conference of the Prime Minister, War Minister, Navy Minister, the Chief of the Army General Staff and the Chief of the Navy General Staff, or the six persons who compose the Supreme War Council, was held at the Prime Minister's official residence from 8:50 a.m. to 9:10 a.m. In the meanwhile, the Chief of the Army General Staff and the Chief of the Navy General Staff proceeded to the Imperial Palace, during the recess of the conference. The conference was then reopened at 10:30 a.m. and continued until 3 p.m. The fundamental question of safeguarding the fundamental character of the Empire was discussed. Then the Cabinet meeting was held at the Prime Minister's official residence from 4 to 7 p.m. and further continued the deliberation on the question of safeguarding the fundamental character of the Empire, but the Cabinet did not come to a complete agreement.

August 14:

Prime Minister Suzuki proceeded to the Imperial Palace twice, from 8 to 8:55 a.m. and from 9:40 to 10 a.m. and received the Imperial Wish to call suddenly a conference in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor. On the other hand, at 10 a.m was held in the Imperial Palace a conference of Field Marshals and Fleet Admirals. From 10:45 a.m. to noon, there was held a conference in the presence of His Majesty the Emperor which had no precedent in history. His Majesty the Emperor attended the conference accompanied by Chief Aide-de-Camp General Shigeru Hasunuma. President Hiranuma of the Privy Council, Prime Minister Suzuki, all State Ministers, the Chief Secretary of the Cabinet, General Umezu of the Army General Staff and Admiral Toyoda of the Navy General Staff attended the conference. Receiving the Imperial Decision all those attending the conference retired from the Imperial Palace greatly impressed.

Then the Cabinet Council was held three times, from 1 to 3:20 p.m., from 7:20 to 8:20 p.m. and from 9 to 11 p.m. In the meanwhile, the Prime Minister proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 8:30 p.m. and completed all necessary procedure. Thus the Imperial Rescript was promulgated on August 14.

Cabinet Will Establish Commission for Study Of Postwar Problems

The setting up of a commission to deliberate on matters relating to postwar problems was decided at the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday. The new body is to effect liaison among the Ministries and make investigations on matters pertaining to the rehabilitation of the country, production increase of foodstuffs, expansion of transportation capacity and anti-inflation measures. Meanwhile, an extraordinary Cabinet meeting is scheduled to be held daily at 1 p.m. as from Wednesday to deliberate on postwar problems.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT DECLARE MORATORIUM

Every Effort to Be Bent for the Stabilization of the People's Livelihood

The assurance that no moratorium will be declared by any bank within the Empire on account of the latest emergency situation was made on August 15 by Finance Minister Toyosaku Hirose.

The Finance Minister stressed for future economic measures (1) the maintenance of the economic order, (2) the stabilization of the people's livelihood, and (3) early economic rehabilitation. The Finance Minister's press interview was worthy of note in that it clarified various concrete measures pertaining to the stabilization of the people's livelihood, the rehabilitation of the life of the war sufferers, the shift of industries and the prevention of inflation.

The Finance Minister said:

"The Empire has come face to face with the most difficult situation since the founding of its history. The way to cope with the future of our economy is to maintain its order throughout, seek to stabilize the people's livelihood and realize an early economic recovery. As regards the currency and financing measures necessary for these purposes, the Government is determined to make all available endeavors.

"1. Concerning bank deposits, the Government will assure their safety and absolutely will not take such a measure as a moratorium.

"2. As regards the funds needed for the production increase of foodstuffs, the guarantee and stabilization of the people's livelihood and the recovery of the life of the war sufferers, positive efforts will be made for their accommodation.

"3. Funds necessary to shift the major industries will be securely accommodated. At the same time, proper adjustment will be made of the claims and obligations.

"4. For the purpose of maintaining the credit of currency, strong measures will be taken concerning the prevention of inflation, and efforts will be made for its full enforcement.

"I sincerely hope that you people of this country will look the present situation in the face, have full understanding for the various measures of the State, exercise patience and caution and maintain calm and composure and thus cope with the present difficult situation."

U.S., Britain Receive Reply

President Truman issued the following statement at 7 p.m. on August 14, according to a Domei Lisbon dispatch quoting a Washington report: "I received this afternoon the reply of the Japanese Government to the note sent to the Japanese Government by the Secretary of State on August 11."

British Prime Minister Clement Attlee in his broadcast made at midnight on August 14 announced that the British Government had received the reply of the Japanese Government on the termination of the war, an urgent Domei dispatch from Lisbon dated August 15 reported.

CABINET'S PROCLAMATION ISSUED TO ENTIRE NATION

Prime Minister Exhorts Direction of All Efforts to Defend National Structure

In a Cabinet Proclamation issued on Tuesday, Prime Minister Admiral Baron Kantaro Suzuki called upon the Japanese people to concentrate all their efforts to overcome the difficulties to come following termination of the war and thus to give their all for the defense of the national structure.

In the proclamation, the Prime Minister said:

"Today we have been graciously granted an Imperial Rescript. The Empire has taken part in the War of Greater East Asia for almost four years and now has had to bring it to a close by an emergency measure by His Imperial Majesty. For the subjects of His Imperial Majesty, the awe and trepidation are indeed inexpressible. Looking backward, it is remembered that the officers and men who have fallen buried far from home in foreign zones since the outbreak of the war have been innumerable and that the damage to the homeland and the sacrifices of the innocent extreme. These things cause profound emotions. But there was no way to realize the aims of the war and the trend of the war was not favorable. The way of the war underwent a fundamental change by the use of the new bomb which possessed a destructive power hitherto unprecedented in scientific annals. This was followed by the declaration of war by the Soviet Union on August 9 against the Empire. And the Empire was met with an unprecedented crisis. Graciously and benevolently wishing the peace of the world and the welfare of His subjects, His Imperial Majesty issued an Imperial Rescript. The Imperial Decision has been made. The way for His subjects to take is in itself clear.

"It goes without saying that by this the Empire's future will become still more difficult and that the people will be asked to bear greater difficulties. But the Empire must open the nation's destiny in the future by making these difficulties bear fruit. Holding back all my tears, I ask my compatriots to bear these difficulties.

"The people must be concerned now with the defense of the national structure. There must be no internal strife over already past facts to allow others to take advantage and there must be nothing done lightly in the heat of emotion to cause the world to lose trust in the country. All must muster their efforts for the protection and assistance of the bereaved families of the war dead, officers and men and civilians.

"The Government will, together with the people, in unquestioning compliance with the Imperial Wishes, fight all hardships and always conform with the Imperial Will, absolutely to recover the national prestige and answer the will of our ancestors.

"I would also like to say a word about the duties of officials in dealing with this crisis. His Imperial Majesty has graciously declared that He knows full well the sadness of His people. The officials, as His Imperial Majesty's agents, must carry out this Imperial Will of benevolence and become the spearheads for arousing a firm spirit of recovery.

August 14, 1945

Baron Kantaro Suzuki,
Prime Minister"

AIR RAIDS CONTINUE

250 Deck Planes Attack Kanto Area Early Wednesday

Some 250 deck planes in three waves came attacking the Kanto zone from the Boso region on Wednesday for approximately two hours from about 5:30 a.m. and strafed chiefly airfields and part of the city districts, the Eastern Army District Headquarters and the Yokosuka Naval Station Headquarters jointly anounced at 11 a.m. the same day.

The communique also said that following the attack of these deck planes a small number of carrier-borne plane attacked the Chiba and Ibaraki districts.

War results known by 11 a.m. include nine planes shot down and two others damaged.

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Problems of Peace

The return of peace has been assured. The time has come when Japan can turn from the destructive waste of war to the constructive tasks of peace once again. To be sure, the technical details of executing the restoration of peace still remain to be worked out. When there is still so much to be discussed concerning the background and the procedure of the process for the establishment of peace, it may indeed appear too early as yet to start discussing the problems of the coming period of peace.

But there are some problems of the coming era whose urgency permits of no delay. With the certain establishment of peace now a matter of limited time, it is not too early to start grappling immediately and vigorously with the urgent problems upon whose successful solution depends the welfare of the people for a long time to come.

Although there may be many more fundamental and profound problems, there can be no question but that the problems of food and housing stand out as problems of most widespread concern and urgency. Food, shelter, and clothing are the basic requirements of all human beings, requirements which must be satisfied if even bare existence is to be maintained. The shortage of clothing is not an acutely pressing problem in Japan, but the shortage of food and housing does require immediate attention. To be sure, no one is actually dying of starvation or of exposure in Japan. Indeed, considering the intensive character of the war in which the country has been engaged, the problems of food and housing have been taken care of with surprising success. But a condition which may be considered satisfactory for a time of desperate struggle cannot be considered acceptable as a permanent situation for a time of peace.

With regard to the problem of food, it is well known that Japan has attained remarkably close to total self-sufficiency. Although handicapped by the concentration of a prodigiously large population upon an extremely cramped and mountainous land, Japan has been able to avoid the starvation and suffering which have been the lot of so many countries throughout the world. Certainly Japan has handled her food problem with conspicuous success.

But at the same time, viewed from an absolute point of view apart from the extenuating circumstances, the food situation in Japan cannot be left as it is. The basic daily ration of staple food per person at present is approximately 300 grams of rice or its equivalent, which represents only slightly more than 1,000 calories per day. Even with the addition of rations of supplementary foodstuffs, the amount of food available is thus only a fraction of the minimum amount considered necessary by medical authorities for the maintenance of bodily health. To be sure, the unexcelled fortitude and spiritual strength of the Japanese people enabled them to perform phenomenal physical work in service for the defense of the State during the time of the unprecedented emergency which has been in existence. But such work cannot be continued indefinitely on such an inadequate diet, and in the long run nutritional deficiency is bound to result in the lowering of efficiency and injury to the health of the nation's population.

This problem of food shortage is thus one which the Government must tackle immediately and with vigor in the interest of a sound and strong population. It is not merely a matter of national interest; it is a matter of simple humanitarianism.

The problem of housing is likewise critical. Hundreds of thousands of homes have been destroyed by the relentless air attacks upon the great population centers of Japan, and the destruction has more recently been carried to the smaller towns as well. An untold number of people, including the aged and the infirm, women and infants, have lost their homes. Considering the magnitude of the destruction, the evacuation and dispersion of the air raid victims to the safer areas have been carried out with marked efficiency and thoroughness. No one has perished from excessive exposure to the elements.

But at the same time, it must be recognized that there are countless thousands who still have no fit place in which to live. Many are living in miserable shacks hastily put together from the wreckage of their homes. Some are even living in dug-outs, mere holes in the ground. Even those who have been successfully evacuated are putting up with abnormal conditions, crowded in with distant relatives or utter strangers, bearing the inconvenient makeshifts and the social and physical strains of communal living. While the nation was engaged in the titanic struggle for existence, no one complained. There was a surprising degree of ingenious adjustment. But the condition which prevails now is one which cannot be allowed to continue if the physical and social health and the stamina of the national population are to be protected.

The housing situation is rendered all the more acute because of the fact that even in normal times Japan must construct a large number of new houses. The slight structure of the Japanese dwellings, comprised for the most part of wooden houses, is responsible for an unusually rapid rate of depreciation, deterioration, and obsolescence, necessitating a constant stream of new construction. But the lack of building materials, caused by the demands of the war had caused virtually all new constructions to be suspended for the past several years. This condition acutely intensifies the shortage of housing facilities resulting from the air raids.

An integral part of the housing problem is the lack which has come about in plumbing, sewage disposal, bathing, and other similar facilities. The shortage of these facilities in the bomb-wrecked cities adds immeasurably to the hazards to public health already rendered serious by the shortage of houses.

What steps the Government can take to solve these problems cannot be stated at this early date. Manpower which had been tied up in military duties and in the wartime industries will become available for reconstruction and food production; materials which had gone into military supplies will be diverted back into normal channels of peacetime construction. There will be a reconversion to the needs of peace, and the possibilities of tackling the urgent problems will soon naturally open up. But there is bound to be the question as to whether the best-intentioned efforts will be sufficient unless the Government takes unusual steps with unusual speed.

It is assumed that the Government will do everything in its power, and indeed there are already indications that the Government is moving promptly to handle these problems with a full realization of their import. It is to be hoped that these efforts will meet with success, for the outcome is one which will basically affect the welfare of the Japanese people for years to come.

A Year Ago Today

August 16, 1944

The U.S. Treasury's Foreign Funds Control Division banned the withdrawal of Argentine gold from the United States.

• • •

Our Forces on Chichijima Island in the Ogasawara Group repulsed a formation of 18 four-engined bombers.

• • •

A Soviet communique revealed that Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's troops had abandoned Essow, seven miles northeast of Praga, a Warsaw suburb.

THE ATOMIC BOMB

Views on Future of New Invention Bared

Atomic power for peace purposes can probably be developed within ten years. That is one main conclusion of the comprehensive report on the five years' scientific research which resulted in the development of the atomic bomb. Report which was issued recently by the U.S. War Department was completed before this bomb was finally tested in New Mexico last month and then first dropped on Hiroshima.

Looking to the future, the report says, "one may guess that technical developments will take place among two lines. From the military point of view it is reasonably certain there will be improvements both in processes producing fissionable material and in its use. It is conceivable that totally different methods may be discovered for converting matter into energy since it is to be remembered that energy released in uranium fission corresponds to utilization of only about one-tenth of one per cent of its mass. Could the scheme be devised for converting to energy even as much as a few per cent of matter of some common material civilization would have means to commit suicide at will.

"Possible uses of nuclear energy are not all destructive and second direction in which technical development can be expected is along paths of peace.

"Nuclear is a branch of physics which by 1939 had led scientists to believe it should be possible to find a way of releasing atomic energy on a significant scale and under controlled conditions. In the autumn of 1944 a committee was appointed to look into these possibilities.

"While there was general agreement that a great industry might eventually arise comparable perhaps with electronics industry concensus was that the growth of such an industry would be slow over a period of many years.

"At least there is no immediate prospect of running cars with nuclear power or lighting houses with radioactive lamps although there is good probability that nuclear power for special purposes could be developed within ten years and that plentiful supplies of radioactive material can have profound effect on scientific research and perhaps on treatment of certain diseases in similar planning for the future."

The U.S. War Department clears up speculation on the possible danger lingering radioactive effects after the atomic bomb explosion. It says, "bomb is detonated in combat at such height above the ground as to give maximum blast effect against structures and to disseminate radioactive products as cloud. On account of the height of the explosion practically all radioactive products are carried upward in ascending column of hot air and dispersed harmlessly over a wide area."

Test for Civilization

Senator Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat of Washington, who was appointed chairman of the subcommittee of the Senate committee on commerce to which the bill calling for the creation of a national research foundation was referred declared, "Atomic force is so vast that its potentialities may have economic and political impact that will give civilization its greatest test for survival.

"Its development could make our great hydroelectric projects and our far-reaching utilities useless and this must be watched with care."

Magnuson warned that although the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan there is no rent, on rule in the book of scientists to guarantee that any nation can keep to itself the secret of uranium even though it be first to know the secret.

"Today the world has knowledge that the atomic age is here. Scientists throughout the world will meet the challenge of further developments for that is their nature. The atomic bomb of today may be the light of future developments.".

Robert D. Potter, science editor of the American Weekly, distributed by the INS wrote on the future of the atomic bomb.

"There really are two futures for the atomic bomb—greatest of all military weapons and for peacetime use.

The long-time peaceful role will revolutionize all means of transportation and systems of generating power by whatever means now known.

"Forces liberated by the atom bomb are so great and so destructive that perhaps this time the world really will admit that the future wars are too horrible, too catastrophic to contemplate. Couple in the atomic bombs with the improved V-2 type of rocket and wars of the future would be no battle of men against men, but of Buck Rogers men—future weapons that could and would wipe out the civilized world.

"The second long range value of the atomic bomb is not itself but the secret for liberating atomic energy which it utilizes. When this power is applied in motors now probably being built, it will make absolute man's present methods of creating power from coal or by falling water or from oil.

"Why burn coal or oil by tons to drive great ships across seas or in motor cars or airplanes on the ground or in the air when atomic energy locked in a piece of coal the size of your fist will propel the Queen Mary across the Atlantic and back again without refueling?

"Why burn gasoline in automobiles when the glove compartment of cars of the future could contain enough uranium to supply motive power for the vehicle for the entire life of the car—100,000 or 200,000 miles?

Recalling the history of the atomic bomb project, Dr. Ernest Lawrence, famed physicist of the University of California, emphasized that the bomb is the work of "many persons."

Lawrence commented on the assistance given him in the fall of 1941 by Dr. Warren Weaver, director of natural sciences for the Rockefeller Foundation, and additional funds for research granted by Dr. Harry Emerson Fosdick, President of the Foundation. Neither scientists knew what Dr. Lawrence had in his mind but assisted him.

Lawrence said he himself was not certain of the outcome but he had the atomic bomb in mind. The Berkeley laboratory at the peak of its war activity employed 1,200 persons. The staff has now been reduced to 600.

Terrific Power of Atomic Bomb Is Bared; Equivalent to 20,000 Tons of Explosives

Investigations conducted by a group of Japanese scientists regarding the new-type bomb used against Hiroshima on August 6 have proved that it was without doubt an atomic bomb as claimed by the enemy.

The atomic missile, it is stated, possesses a far stronger power than an ordinary explosive bomb, for the energy released by a single atom is said to be capable of increasing its power several thousand times or even greater than that.

A small atomic bomb is equal in destructive power to 10,000 to 20,000 tons of explosives, issues a terrific heat and causes tremendous air pressure. Moreover, by a certain device it is possible to force the air pressure downward. The heat is of such power that it causes burns to the exposed body, burns living plants and sets buildings afire. The pressure of the explosion travels through the air at a speed of 300 meters a second. Those in areas a little far from the central point of the target area can avoid bodily injuries due to falling houses if a prompt escape is made at the time the flash is recognized, it is said.

The results of the scientific investigations conducted by Dr. Asada on the basis of reports made by many experts on the demages done to Hiroshima by the atomic bomb are given below:

On the morning of August 6, shortly after the lifting of a precautionary air-raid warning a small number of enemy planes invaded the city of Hiroshima at a super-high altitude and a second warning was about to be issued, when white parachutes were dropped by the enemy planes. Soon afterward flashes of light were seen. The view that the object attached to the parachutes was the special bomb was corrected by a subsequent investigation. It is now believed that it was wireless sending apparatus capable of automatically reporting to the enemy base the pressure power of the explosion.

The air pressure caused by the atomic bomb is great but strong buildings such as those made of steel frames in general withstood the blast including those under the very explosion. Very few, if any, have been killed by the air pressure itself. Persons happening to be near the scene of the explosion received serious burns and those far from it suffered minor burns. Those in the central area felt the heat but those a little far from there did not feel the heat at all.

Persons who were standing at windows received cuts due to the air pressure but did not suffer burns because ultra-violet rays do not pass through glass.

Persons in white did not have their clothes burnt but this was not the case with those in black or in national uniforms. Black letters on railway station timetables were burned but the white paper attached to the timetables were unaffected. Fish in transparent water had their backs burned and after two days they died and floated to the surface of the water.

VISIT TO DAIHIKAKU

A Peep Into the Secret of Japanese Spirit

(By T. K.)

II

We take the left lane that gradually leads us to the height. We pass through the simple stone gate poles realizing that now we have come to the precinct of Daihikaku, though such an exclusive word is hardly adequate in speaking of this sort of spot

The river is hidden in the dense wood and, we go through the rustling foliage. When we come to a sharp turn, on the colossal projection round which the path turns we look up another monument of Basho:—

"Minatsuki ya
Mine ni kumo oku
Arashiyama."

"'Tis June
The white clouds
On the shoulder of Arashiyama."

We climb more flights of stone steps and entering an old roofed gate, finally reach the terrace. A simple belfry stands in front of us. On one of its four pillars a notice is written in the form of haiku:—

"Kane wa tsuko
Midari ni tsukuna
Kokoro shite."

(Meaning, "Visitors may ring the bell, but don't ring it at random. Ring it with caution.")

In the rear of the belfry a narrow and steep path is descending, disappearing in the foliage. If the traveller should be at a loss to know which is his right path, he will find another haiku-form-notice on an old piece of wood, telling that both the opposite paths lead to the bank of the Oi River.

Approaching the porch, we call out for admission. Silently the paper screen is slided aside and the mistress of the temple bows us a gracious welcome. Following her we enter the dusk of the inner rooms. Near the entrance of the small inner room a large monument stands on which is engraved the life and work of Sumi-no-kura Ryoi, the builder of Daihikaku. To perfect our appreciation of Daihikaku, we must get an outline knowledge of this rare man.

The Life of Sumi-no-kura Ryoi

Yoshida Ryoi, whose family name was changed to Sumi-no-kura afterwards, was a descendant of the Sasaki family, a famous military clan of Genji. His forefather of five generations was Tokuharu who served the Ashikaga Shogun as a physician in ordinary. After the resignation of his post he dwelt in Sumi-no-kura in Saga region. His benevolence aroused in the villagers a reverential love to him, whose popularity called him "Master of Sumi-no-kura," which gradually became his family name. The family was wealthy through successive generations and they were successively court physicians. Ryoi was born in the 23rd year of Temmon (A. D. 1554). From his childhood, the boys' love-of studying was remarkable. In his youth, he was a well-read scholar specially learned in statecraft. When he was thirty-eight (A. D. 1592) he was received in audience by the Toyotomi Shogun, and according his entreaty a goshuir-jo (red sealed order of Shogunate) was bestowed on him qualifying him to be a state representative of commerce with oversea countries. When the short-lived Toyotomi dynasty was superseded by the Tokugawa Shogunate, he again received the red-sealed permission and continued the brisk trade with the merchants of Annam, the South China in the capacity of "Dai Nippon Kaikei Taishishi," (the Commerce Delegation of Great Japan). At the dawn of oversea trade when they had only crude contrivances of ships of sail and scull, his courageous adventure must be valued highly. In 1604, he tripped to Mino region, when he mused upon the sight of the white sails gliding back and forth on the Wake River, an inspiration gushed within him and he muttered, "Every river must be opened for ships." Immediately upon his return to home in Saga, he started the survey of the upper stream region of the River Oi, treading from end to end of the mountainous region up to Hozu in Tamba. After surveying minutely the nature of land, he finally reached a self-confident conclusion of the possibility of an excavation. Next year, his son was sent to Yedo to beg the Shogunate's allowance for his undertaking. He immediately brought back the encouraging words of Iyeyasu saying, "The region had not seen a sail to this day and now it is expected to see. Upon the success the public weal of the two countries would be greatly enhanced." From March to July the great effort was exhausted on this tough work and finally a ship safely sailed down the length of 10 ri of this newly opened water route from Kamiyogi of Funai-gun of Tamba region to the foot of Arashiyama. Actually it was the first "shooting down of the Hozu Rapids." The crops, timbers, stones, fuels and charcoals of the upper region began to enrich the public life of the lower region while the civilization of the old capital enlightened the hitherto secluded mountain region. The opening of the San-in Railway Line in 1897 virtually took away the cargo of this water route. But the wonderful Hozu Rapids which are the pride of this scenic land would not have come into existence but for him! He devoted the latter half of his life to excavation of rivers. In the 12th year of Keicho (A. D. 1607) he dredged the river Fuji from Kajikazawa to Iwabuchi. These rapids flow in the west of Mt. Fuji from north to south and the gorge is steeper than that of Saga. Tradition tells that when the first ship successfully boated on the rapids, the astonished mountaineers shouted out, "How strange! What can it be? It is not a fish, yet it goes over the water so smoothly."

(To Be Concluded)

VERLOBT
LOTTI HAGIWARA
LIEGFRIED BRENNER
oike, Juli 1945

Potsdam Proclamation

July 26, 1945

1. We, the President of the United States, the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, and the Prime Minister of Great Britain, representing the hundreds of millions of our countrymen, have conferred and agreed that Japan shall be given an opportunity to end this war.

2. The prodigious land, sea and air forces of the United States, the British Empire and of China, many times reinforced by their armies and air fleets from the West, are poised to srike the final blows upon Japan. This military power is sustained and inspired by the determination of all the Allied Nations to prosecute the war against Japan until she ceases to resist.

3. The result of the futile and senseless German resistance to the might of the aroused free peoples of the world stands forth in awful clarity as an example to the people of Japan. The might that now converges on Japan is immeasurably greater than that which, when applied to the resisting Nazis, necessarily laid waste to the lands, the industry and the method of life of the whole German people. The full application of our military power, backed by our resolve, will mean the inevitable and complete destruction of the Japanese armed forces and just as inevitable the utter devastation of the Japanese homeland.

4. The time has come for Japan to decide whether she will continue to be controlled by those self-willed militaristic advisers whose unintelligent calculations have brought the Empire of Japan to the threshold of annihilation or whether she will follow the path of reason.

5. The following are our terms:

We will not deviate from them. There are no alternatives. We shall brook no delay.

6. There must be eliminated for all time the authority and influence of those who have deceived and misled the people of Japan into embarking on world conquest, for we insist that a new order of peace, security, and justice will be impossible until irresponsible militarism is driven from the world.

7. Until such a new order is established and until there is convincing proof that Japan's war-making power is destroyed, points in Japanese territory to be designated by the Allies shall be occupied to secure the achievements of the basic objectives we are here setting forth.

8. The terms of the Cairo Declaration shall be carried out and Japanese sovereignty shall be limited to the islands of Honshu, Hokkaido, Kyushu, Shikoku and such minor islands as we determine.

9. The Japanese military forces, after being completely disarmed, shall be permitted to return to their homes with the opportunity to lead peaceful and productive lives.

10. We do not intend that the Japanese shall be enslaved as a race nor destroyed as a nation, but stern justice shall be meted out to all war criminals including those who have visited cruelties upon our prisoners. The Japanese Government shall remove all obstacles to the revival and strengthening of democratic tendencies among the Japanese people. The freedom of speech, of religion, and of thought as well as respect for the fundamental human rights shall be established.

11. Japan shall be permitted to maintain such industries as will sustain her economy and allow the exaction of just reparations in kind, but not those which would enable her to rearm for war. To this end, access to, as distinguished from control of, raw materials shall be permitted. The eventual Japanese participation in world trade relations shall be permitted.

12. The occupying forces of the Allies shall be withdrawn from Japan as soon as these objectives have been accomplished and there has been established, in accordance with the freely-expressed will of the Japanese people a peacefully inclined and responsible government.

13. We call upon the Government of Japan to proclaim now the unconditional surrender of all the Japanese armed forces and to provide proper and adequate assurances of their good faith in such action. The alternative for Japan is prompt and utter destruction.

Cairo Declaration

November 27, 1943

President Roosevelt, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and the Prime Minister, Mr. Churchill, together with their respective military and diplomatic advisers have completed a conference in North Africa. The following general statement has been issued:

"The several military missions have agreed upon future military operations against Japan.

"The three great allies expressed their resolve to bring unrelenting pressure against their brutal enemies by sea, land and air. This pressure is already rising.

"The three great allies are fighting this war to restrain and punish the aggression of Japan. They covet no gain for themselves and have no thought of territorial expansion.

"It is their purpose that Japan shall be stripped of all the islands in the Pacific which she has seized or occupied since the beginning of the first world war in 1914, and that all the territories that Japan has stolen from the Chinese, such as Manchuria, Formosa, and the Pescadores, shall be restored to the Republic of China.

"Japan will also be expelled from all other territories which she has taken by violence and greed.

"The aforesaid three Great Powers, mindful of the enslavement of the people of Korea, are determined that in due course Korea shall become free and independent.

"With these objectives in view the three allies, in harmony with those of the United Nations at war with Japan, will continue to persevere in the serious and prolonged operations necessary to procure the unconditional surrender of Japan."

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KABUKI ACTORS RESOLUTE

Ready to Perform at Street Corners Without Costumes

Determination to perpetuate the Kabuki drama although the main Kabuki theater in Tokyo and many costumes and other possessions of the Kabuki actors were burnt by the enemy's indiscriminate bombing, was expressed by Ennosuke Ichikawa, one of Japan's leading Kabuki actors, on his return recently from a tour of Kyushu, where he had been presenting performances to entertain the workers of the coal mining and other industries.

"I was greatly shocked to hear that our grand Kabuki Theatre in Tokyo was burnt," the actor said. But we the performers of the Kabuki drama, are resolved to perpetuate the glorious traditions of the ancient dramatic art, in spite of the various handicaps which the enemy's cruel acts have imposed upon us. So long as the Kabuki actors live, the Kabuki drama will remain.

"We can present our performances without our usual Kabuki dress since we can use our voices," Mr. Ichikawa said, adding, "We are prepared to perform at street corners, if such must be done in order to enliven the spirit of our people in conducting the war. In Kyushu, we presented Kabuki dances to the tunes of phonograph records and we mode the same strong impressions upon our audiences as when we performed on the regular stage in full dress presentations."

Son Is Born

Lady Abbess Yoshiko Otani of the Nishi Honganji Temple gave birth to a son at the Sanyaso, Momoyama, Kyoto, on Sunday morning. Both mother and baby are doing well.

Classified Ads.

Advertisements or replies to the same by POSTCARD, should be TYPEWRITTEN and accompanied by the nationality, name and address of the sender in Japanese.

Situation Wanted

ENGLISH and Japanese speaking lady wishes to undertake translation, typing or teaching. Any position accepted. Apply Box 200, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

FOREIGN girl, experienced as a housekeeper and sewer, would like to work in a respectable family. Apply Box 205, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Exchange

WHITE linen suits (medium size), white linen trousers, one pair white leather shoes (almost new, size 10½ [illegible]), in exchange for foodstuffs. Apply Box 203, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

A BOTTLE of John Haig (pinched bottle) for sale to the highest bidder or exchange for oil. Apply Box 202, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

EASEL, almost new, in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Moderate price. Apply Box 194, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

GENTLEMEN'S white linen summer suits, (second hand); and also one white waistcoat (new), for immediate sale. Apply Box 182, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

HOTCHKISS (brand new) and clips for immediate sale. Apply Box 198, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

STEEL bed (3 ft. 3 in. × 5 ft. 8 in.) with mattress, mosquito net, brass frame. Spring is in excellent condition. Bookcase 3 ft. × 2 ft. 8 in., chest 3 ft. × 3 ft., hat and umbrella stand with mirror, (2 ft. 2 in. × 1 ft.), 6 ft. × 3 ft. Apply Box 201, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

THREE iron folding beds, with or without mattress. Write to Y. Yuasa, 488, Yoyogi-Hatsudai, Shibuya-ku.

UNDERWOOD standard typewriter, used, but in perfect condition, for immediate sale. Apply Box 185, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

WOMAN'S bicycle, almost new, in perfect condition, for sale to highest bidder or exchange for suitable commodities. May be inspected at any time at 533 Soshigaya 2-chome, Setagaya-ku. Apply Box 204, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

LINGUAPHONE language series for Russian and others. State particulars. Apply Box 197, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

PORTABLE typewriter, Royal or Underwood, must be in excellent condition. Apply Box 199, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

TATAMI-OMOTE, or Japanese [illegible] carpet, sizes: 8, 6, and 4½ mats; also lock and key for bicycle. Will pay good price. Apply Box 177, Nippon Times, Tokyo.

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